

A REVISION OF THE FUR MITES MYOBIIDAE (ACARINA) (suite).

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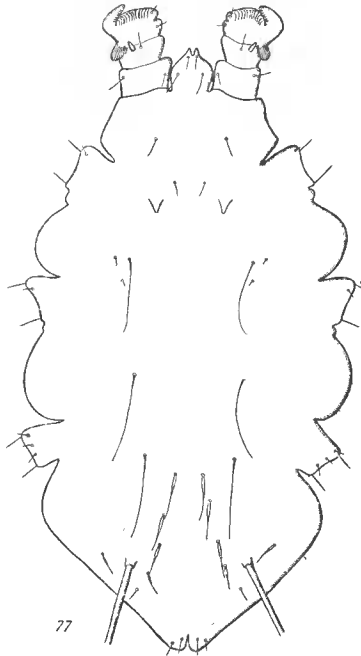
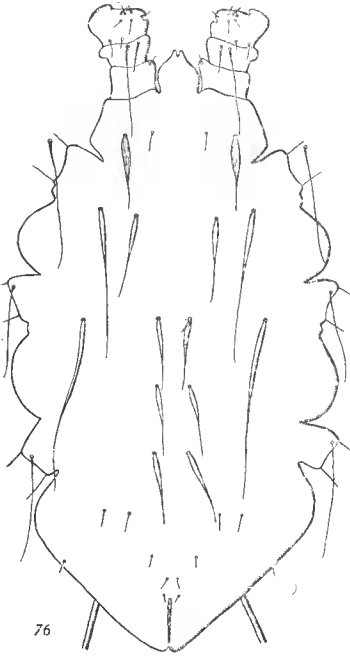
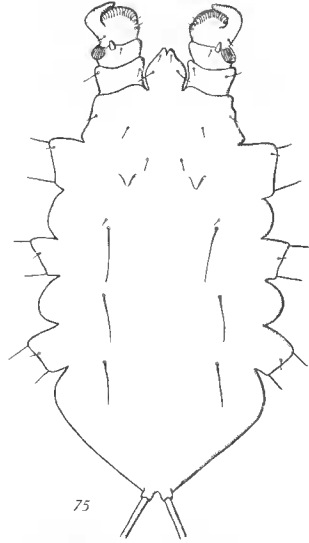
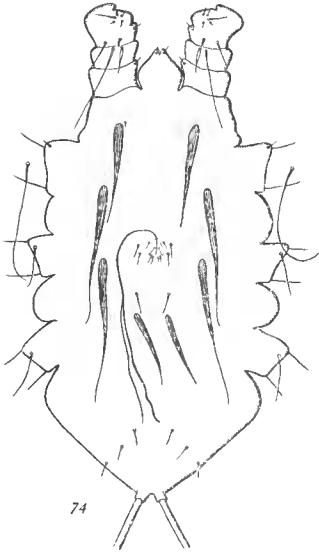
Radfordia blairi (Radford, 1936).

Myobia blairi Radford, 1936 *North West Nat. Arbroath*, p. 147.

The male dorsum (fig. 74) has lateral spines I long, tapering, placed anterior to coxae II, reaching almost to genital pore; lateral spines II similar but longer, anterior to coxae II, reaching backwards to coxae IV; lateral spines III similar to I and II but longer, lying between coxae III, extending beyond coxae IV. Flanking lateral spines I on the inside is a pair of small spines; sub-median spines II and III placed beside the genital pore; sub-median spines IV midway between coxae III and IV; sub-median spines V anterior to coxae IV, long and tapering. Three pairs of simple spines placed anterior to terminal bristles in two diverging rows. Genital pore level with coxae III, with a slightly chitinized scutum and four pairs of spines. Penis extending from posterior end of body, long, tapering, curved anteriorly and bent back over the pore.

The male venter (fig. 75) has two pairs of spines anterior to coxae II the third pair level with coxae II; a pair of sclerotic processes placed posterior to third pair of spines. Anterior to coxae III is a pair of long spines, with a pair of smaller spines anteriorly; midway between coxae III and IV is a pair of long spines; level with posterior edge of coxae IV is a pair of spines. Tarsus II with two short, stout claws; tarsus III and IV each with two unequal claws, the anterior claw being the stouter.

The female dorsum (fig. 76) has lateral spines I broad at base, tapering, striated, extending from midway between coxae I and II to level of lateral spines II; lateral spines II twice the length of preceding spines, placed posterior to coxae II, extending to midway between coxae III and IV; lateral spines III almost three times the length of lateral spines I, level with posterior edge of coxae II, extending to coxae IV; lateral spines IV small, simple, lying anterior to terminal bristles. Sub-median spines I anterior to and between lateral spines I, short, simple; sub-median spines II between, but slightly posterior to lateral spines II, similar in shape but shorter; sub-median spines III level with lateral spines III; sub-median spines



Radfordia blairi (Radford, 1936).

FIG. 74, ♂ dorsum. — FIG. 75, ♂ venter. — FIG. 76, ♀ dorsum. — FIG. 77, ♀ venter.

IV midway between coxae III and IV; sub-median spines V level with coxae IV; sub-median spines VI and VII shorter, posterior to coxae IV; sub-median spines VIII level with lateral spines IV. Two pairs of genital spines flank the genital pore.

The female venter (fig. 77) has one pair of spines anterior to coxae II; one pair of spines level with coxae II; posterior to coxae II is a pair of sclerotic processes. Anterior to coxae III is a pair of long spines, with two pairs of accessory spines; midway between coxae III and IV is a pair of spines; level with coxae IV is a pair of long spines. Five additional pairs of spines arranged in two rows which diverge towards the posterior end of body. A pair of spines flank the terminal bristles; flanking the anus is a pair of spines.

Type host: White-toothed shrew (*Crocidura cassiteridum* Hinton).

Type locality: St Mary's, Scilly Isles.

Measurements: ♂ 0.35 mm × 0.15 mm; ♀ 0.40 mm × 0.20 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female and nymphs in the collection of Harry Britten, Esq., F. R. E. S., Manchester, Paratype male, females (2) and nymph in the British Museum (Nat. Hist) numbered respectively 1938-2-28-24; 1938-2-28-25 et 26; and 1938-2-28-27. Paratypes in the author's private collection.

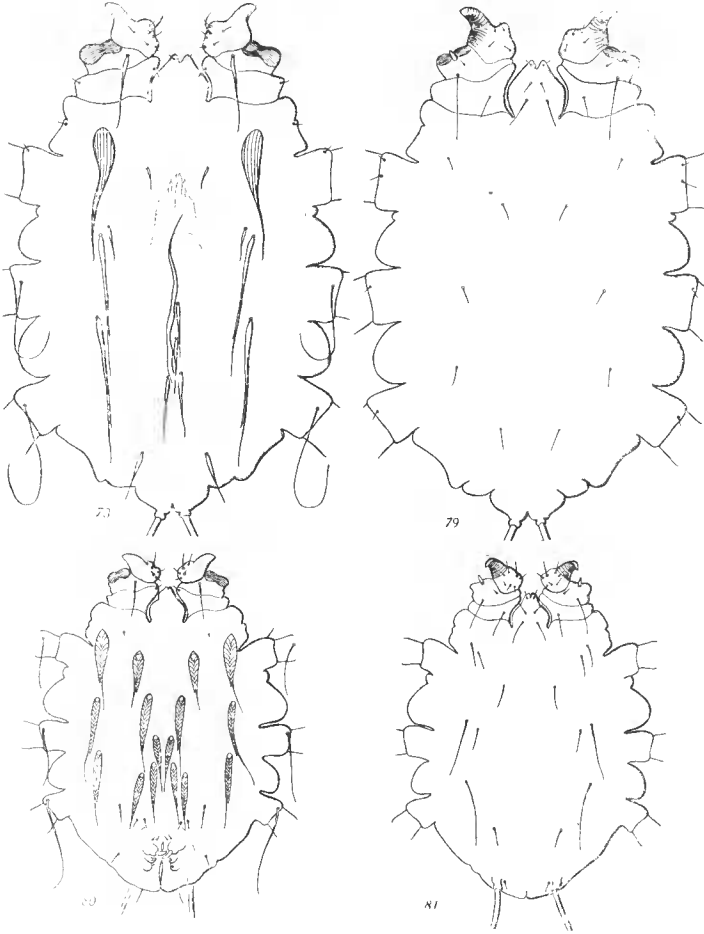
Radfordia zibethicalis. (Radford, 1936).

Myobia zibethicalis Radford, 1936 *North West Nat. Arbroath*, p. 34.

The male dorsum (fig. 78) has lateral spines I broad at base, long, tapering, striated, their free distal ends reaching coxae III; lateral spines II midway between coxae II and III, two-jointed, long, not foliate; lateral spines III level with posterior edge of coxae III, reaching almost to posterior edge of body, two-jointed, not foliate. Sub-median spines I level with coxae II, short, simple; sub-median spines II midway between coxae II and III, slightly anterior to lateral spines II, simple, longer than preceding spines. Median spine I long, stout, level with coxae III; median spine II similar in shape, posterior to coxae III. Sub-median spines III level with posterior edge of coxae IV; sub-median spines IV anterior to caudal lobe. Genital pore surrounded by a sclerotic scutum and lying between coxae II. Penis long, sinuous, stout, extending from coxae IV to the pore.

The male venter (fig. 79) has only one pair of spines anterior to coxae II; one pair of spines level with posterior edge of coxae II; a pair of spines level with coxae III; a pair of spines anterior to coxae IV; a pair of spines level with posterior edge of coxae IV. Tarsus II with two short stout claws; tarsus III and IV each with one long claw.

The female dorsum (fig. 80) has lateral spines I and II, also sub-
median spines II to VI striated in a herring-bone pattern ; lateral
and sub-median spines II foliate, the others expanded. Lateral spines
I to III two jointed, also sub-median spines II and III ; jointing not



Radfordia zibethicalis (Radford, 1936).

FIG. 78, ♂ dorsum. — FIG. 79, ♂ venter. — FIG. 80, ♀ dorsum. — FIG. 81, ♀ venter.

apparent on sub- median spines IV to VI. Lateral spines I anterior to
coxae II, foliate, with long, slender tips, extending almost to coxae
III ; lateral spines II expended but not foliate, placed between coxae
II and III, extending to coxae IV ; lateral spines III expanded, not as

long as II, level with posterior edge of coxae III. Sub-median spines I very minute, almost rudimentary, level with lateral spines I; sub-median spines II foliate, level with middle of coxae II; sub-median spines III long, expanded, lying midway between coxae II and III, extending to base of sub-median spines VI; sub-median spines IV level with coxae III; sub-median spines V and VI lying between coxae III and IV. Level with coxae IV is a pair of stout spines; level with posterior edge of coxae IV is a row of four simple spines. Genital pore has two pairs of small spines anteriorly; the paired genital claws are stout; posterior to the pore is a pair of stout, cone-shaped spines and a pair of slender, simple spines; flanking the genital pore is a pair of simple spines level with the claws. On the posterior edge of the body between terminal bristles is a pair of spines.

The female venter (fig. 81) has two pairs of spines anterior to coxae II; a pair of spines posterior to coxae II, closer to median line; anterior to coxae III is a pair of long, simple spines flanked internally by a pair of shorter spines; between coxae III and IV is a pair of long spines; an accessory pair of spines lying posterior to coxae IV. Level with, and between the terminal bristles is a pair of small spines. Tarsus II with two claws; tarsus III and IV each with one claw.

Type host: Musk rat (*Ondatra zibethica* L.)

T. WARWICK.

Type locality: Blackford, Perthshire, Scotland. February 7, 1934.

Measurements: ♂ 0.37 mm × 0.28 mm; ♀ 0.52 mm × 0.3 mm.

Holotype male in the collection of Harry Britten, Esq., F. R. E. S., of Manchester. Allotype female and a male in the author's private collection, collected from the type host (*Ondatra zibethica* L.) at Galveston, Texas. June 5, 1946. R. W. Strandtmann.

(*A suivre*)